WASHINGTON

Protracted Sessions of Both Houses of Congress.

BAPID CLOSING UP OF BUSINESS.

Report of the Judiciary Committee on the Impeachment Resolutions.

Sufficient Testimony Elicited to Demand a Further Prosecution of the Investigation.

The Mext Congress Called Upon to Complete It.

The Proposition to Pay Assessors in the Rebel States Stricken Out of the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill.

FAILURE OF THE INDIAN BUREAU BILL.

CONFIRMATION OF GENERAL DIX.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1867. Closing Scenes in the Thirty-ninth Con

nine o'clock this morning. The closing scenes were of a kind that usually characterize the last nights of a great Deficiency bill pressed its necessi ties upon the House; and the objections urged against supposed unnessary appropriations were answered by lusions to the few remaining hours of the session and ppeals to members not to put the country in an attitude vere taking part in the business and vigilantly watching ach proposition that came up there were many who n their seats and on the lounges in the lobby.

be urged as necessary legislation. Members generally ss for about two months, or until after the

Inited States, submit the following report:—
On the 7th day of January, 1867, the House, on motion if Hop. James M. Ashley, a representative from the state of Ohio, adopted the following preamble and resoutions, to wit:—"I do impeach Andrew Johnson. Vice resident and acting President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors, etc." Here follow the pecifications and the resolutions adopted on that occasion.] The duty imposed on the committee by this action of the House was of the bighest and gravest character. No committee during the entire history of the government have ever been charged with more important trust. The responsibility which it imposed was of oppressive weight and of most unpleasant sature. Gladly would the committee have escaped from the House; but once imposed, prompt, deliberate and althful action, with a view to correct results, became ts duty, and to this end it has directed its efferts. Soon feer the adoption of the resolution by the House, the number of witnesses have been examined, many documents collected, and everything done which could be done to reach a conclusion of the case; but the investigation covers a broad field, embraces many novel, interesting and important questions, and involves a multi-dude of facts, while most of the witnesses are distant from the capital, owing to which the committee, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved in its action, have not been able to conclude its labors, and it is not, therefore, prepared to submit a definite and final report. If the investigation had even approached completeness the committee would not feel authorized to precent the result to the House at this late period of the session, unless the charges had been so entirely negatived as to admit of no discussion, which, in the opinion of the committee, is not the case. Certainly no allframative report could be properly considered in the expiring hours of this Congress. The committee not baving fully investigated all the charges against the President of the United States, it is deemed inexpedient to submit any conclusion beyond the statement that sufficient testimony has been brought to its notice to justify and demand a further prosecution of the investigation. The testimony which the committee has taken will pass into the custody of the Clerk of the House, and can go into the hands of such committee as may be charged with the duty of bringing this investigation to a close, so that the labor expended upon it may not have been in vain.

The committee regrets its inability definitely to dis-

that the labor expended upon it may not have been in vain.

The committee regrets its inability definitely to dispose of the important subject committed to its charge, and present this report for its own justification, and for the additional purpose of notifying the succeeding Congress of the incompleteness of its labors, and that they should be completed.

JAMES WILSON.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, FRANCIS THOMAS, THOMAS WILLIAMS, BURTON C. COOK, F. E. TROWBRIDGE, WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

MINORITY REPORT.

Representative A. J. Rogers, one of the Committee of Representative A. J. Rogers, one of the Committee on the Judicuary, dissents from his colleagues, saying:

"The committee refuses to allow a report to be made giving the evidence to the House at this time upon grounds which are no doubt sausfactory: to themselves; therefore I could not report the evidence upon which my conclusion is based, which I would gladly do, did the committee deem it expedient. The examination of witnesses and the records was commenced, as appeared by the majority report, about the time of the reference, to wit, on the 7th of January, 1867, and continued daily; a large number of witnesses have been examined and everything done that could be done to bring the case to a close. As appears by the conclusion that sufficient testimony has been brought to its notice to justify and demand a further prosecution of the investigation, I have carefully examined all the evidence in the case and do report that there is not one particle of evidence to sustain any of the charges which the House charged the committee to investigate, and that the case is wholly without a particle of evidence upon which impeachment could be founded; and that, with all the effort that has been made and the mass of evidence that has been made and the mass of evidence that has been made and the mass of evidence that has been made and the mass of evidence that has been made and the mass of evidence that has been made and the mass of evidence that has been made and the mass of evidence that has been made and the mass of evidence that has been made and the mass of evidence that has been made and the mass of evidence that has been before the committee, as no pains have been spared to give the case a full investigation. Why, then, keep the country in a feverish state of excitement upon this question any longer, as it is sure to end in a complete vindication of the President if justice be done him by the committee, of which he had no doubt?

The impression is quite strong to-day that the President will be impreached during the sessi

The impression is quite strong to-day that the Presi-dent will be impeached during the session of Congress which is about to commence. The very decided and prompt]manner in which the two vetoes were overridden and the strength of the vote cast in opposition to the views of the President are received as conclusive evidence of the truth of the statement made by the Sen ator of Maryland yesterday when he said that the Presi-

At the present critical juncture of our national affairs, the opinion of such a man as General Grant is regarded quite conservative in his political views, and until recently it was generally believed that he agreed to a great extent with the President in his policy of Southern reconstruction; but since the Chicago trip the General has manifested a perceptible tendency towards the cadical side of the question, and especially during the uncertainty that surrounded the Military Government subject. He has on several occasions expressed the in-terest he felt in this measure, and his hope that it would a law, To-day, while in conversation with a gentleman on the steps of Dr. Sunderland's church, he said that he was much pleased at the passage of the Military Government bill over the veto of the President, ed that he hoped and expected that the result

The General Order Business of the New York Custom House-Report of the Congressional Investigating Committee.

The Committee on Public Expenditures late last night made a report, in accordance with the resolutions of the House, specially directing an investigation into alleged frauds in connection with the New York Custom House,

The shlowing is a brief synopsis of their report:—

They have taken a large amount of testimony in exposition of the alleged abuses, frauds and wrongs which they say are fast becoming in New York, and doubtless quite too generally eisewhere, the chronic and adhesive incidents of the United States revenue service. Some abuses are no doubt inseparable from collection from customs under any system yet devised and however administered. Consequently some by reason of immemorial usages, seem to have acquired a tolerated recognition, while others, under the looseness and demoralization attendant upon a condition of war, have sprung at once into a lusty maturity. The abuses of the revenue seizure system, formidable and manifold in any view, have crystalized into legalized extortion. Recently extensive foreign interests have become so emmeshed therewith that it is not improbable our government, through its diplomatic ear, will be constrained to take some notice of the ways and wiles of men who, under various guitess and pretences, are enacting most discreditable parts in the various marts of Western Europe; but as this feature of the investigation occupied considerable time, so will the briefest consideration of it demand so much. It may be well to first present and, if possible, so expose as to arrest an abuse which only dates back to the introduction of Mr. Henry A. Smythe into the office of Collector of the Port of New York early in the summer of 1866. The magnitude of the general order business and of its legitimate returns, the facile opportunity, its itemized nature, admitting the absorption of small, unlawful additions thereto, conspire to render its concession or base eagerly sought after, as, in broker's phrase, "capable of being made a good thing." The committee say it is evident from the testimony that Mr. Smythe early gauged the appreciable value and commercial use he could make by the disposal of the general order business, declaring, as he did the very first days of his official from the testimony to have

the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom it was referred, on the message of the President communicating a report of the Secretary of State relative to the discovery and arrest of John H. Surrett. They say that Serratt sailed from Canada for Liverpool about the middle of September, 1865; that Information was received by Secretary Seward from Mr. Wilding, then Vice Consul at Liverpool, by communication dated September 27, 1865, that Surrett was at that time at Liverpool, or expected these in a day at two, &c. the committee detailing all there in a day or two, &c., the committee detailing all the facts intervening before the arrest of the prisoner.

They then say:—

Whether an indictment was procured, it does not appear from the tostimony; but it does appear that no demand for the surrender of Surrait was ever made upon the English government, from the foregoing and other evidences produced. Upon the investigation your committee find, first, that the Executive did not send any detective or agent to Liverpool to identify Surrait, or trace his movements, notwithstanding there was ample opportunity for doing so, as appears from the communication of Mr. Potter; second, the Executive did not cause notice to be given to our Minister at Rome that Surrait intended going there, when the government had every reason to believe that such was his intentions; third, that on November 24, 1865, an order was issued from the War Department revoking the reward offered for the arrest of Surrait; fourth, that from the reception of the communication revoking the order, dated August 8, 1868, up to October 16, 1868, no steps were taken either to identify or procure the arrest of Surrait, then known to be in the military service of the Pope. The testimony of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War and others herewith submitted, explaining and tending to justify the acts of the government in the premises, does not, in the opinion of your committee, excuss the great delay in even attempting to arrest a person charged with complicity in the assassination of the late President; and while the committee do not charge improper motives upon the officers of the government, they are constrained from the testimony to report that in their opinion due diligence in the arrest of Surrait was not exercised by the Executive department of the government.

carcused by the Executive department of the government.

Captured and Abandoned Property.

The President of the Senate to-night laid before that body a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, from which it appears that the total amount received from the various sources of property enumerated under the general head of captured and abandoned property was \$34,000,000, of which amount nearly \$25,000,000 romain as net proceeds. Upon due proof of any unlawful taking of private property by agents of the Treasury Department, the fact being shown by satisfactory affidavits, the reports of agents, or by other adequate written evidence, the agents holding such property have been ordered to restore the same to the owners, or the proceeds, if not actually turned into the Treasury, have been paid to them by order of the department. The total amount allowed in all claims is \$2,230,000.

The American Protestant Chapel in Rome.

The American Protestant Chapel in Rome.

An official communication has been received from

Minister King in which he says there is no truth in
the statements that the American chapel had been removed by direction of the Papal authorities outside the walls of Rome, and that the American Minister, assent-ing to the arrangement, had hired a villa where the services were henceforth to be held. A fetter from Amos Kendall, however, says that a Protestant congregation were required to close their place of worship in Rome and accordingly sought accommodations outside the walls.

Validity of Certain Presidential Proclama-

reported by Representative Bingham to make valid the proclamation of the President from 1861 to 1865 which protects every officer and soldier in the late war against intervention by the courts and fine and imprisonment.

The Organization of the New House of Rep-

The Organization of the New House of Representatives.

There seems to be a general understanding that the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress will to-morrow effect a partial organization by re-electing Mr. Colfax to the Speakership without any previous formal arrangement. There appears to be a common acquiescence in this compliment to a deservedly popular officer. It is probable that Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the House, will also be re-elected to-morrow on the same meritorious ground. A caucus will be held to-morrow evening to determine on condidates for Doorkeeper, Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmaster. Mr. Ordway, the present Sergeant-at-Arms, has as yet no competitor; and it is safe to say that he, too, will be continued in the position, his personal character and fine business qualifications having secured to him very many friends. Colonel Given is a candidate for re-election as Postmaster of the House; and Andrew J. re-election as Postmaster of the House; and Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas, is also mentioned as a candidate. The great contest will be for doorkeeper. Mr. Goode-

now, the present incumbent, will be in the field, and his friends count on his success, while General Lappon cott, from the West, is actively engaged as a formidal Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of John A. Dix to be Minister at Paris, and Hugh Ewing to be Minister Resident at the Hague.

The Senate also confirmed the following nomination in addition to that of General Dix and Mr. Ewing:—

United States Minister A. S. Williams, San Salvador. United States Consul—Andrew N. Duggan, of Mich

sioner of Universal Exposition at Paris Walcott Gibbs, of Massachusetts.
Arbitrator on the part of the United States to reside at Sierra Leone—T. A. Whittlesey, of New York.
United States Marshal—Thomas A. Rowley, for the Western District of Pounsylvania.
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado—Thristian S. Eyster.
District Judge—Charles T. Sherman, Northern District

District Judgo—Charles T. Sherman, Northern District of Ohio.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Austin Morsan at Jackson, Mississippi; George Stickney, Vermillion, Dakota, Registers of Land Office—Wm. B. Taylor, Jackson, Mississippi; Wm. B. Franklin, Chillicothe, Ohio, Indian Agent—Jeel B. Bassett, of Minnesota, for the Chippewas of Mississippi, Pension Agents—Thomas Kingsland, Baltimore, Md.; Fredk. H. Burmeister, Philadelphia, Pa.; John M. Doddridge, Wheeling, W. Va.; P. Dickinson, Trenton, N. Y.; Charles T. Hotchkiss, Chicago, Ill.; Mordeca Mobley, Dubuque, Iowa; Gideon Mayo, Bangor, Maino. Steamboat Inspector—Edward M. Shield, Seventh district.

Steamboat Inspector—Edward M. Smeld, Seventh district.
Collectors of Customs—Isaac H. Folger, Nantucket, Mass.; Charles F. Swift, Barnstable, Mass.; John J. Sanborn, Port Huron, Mich.; John Brooks, Fairfield, Conn.; John H. Rice, Baugor, Me.; John W. Bennett, St. Mary's, Md.
Surveyors of Customs—John C. Abercrombie, Burlington, Iowa; J. Casselberry, Evansville, Ind.
Collectors of Internal Revenue—Jeremiah Lenno, Fourth district of Maine; George W. Brown, Second district of Virginia; Auson Roberts, Eighteenth district of Ohio; Abraham B. Longaker, Sixth district of Pennsylvania; John S. Williams, Eighth district of Maryland Sherman S. Bailey, Fourth district of Michigan; William Allen, Ninth district of New York; Samuel T. Richards, Sixteenth district of New York;

Sherman S. Bailey, Fourth district of Michigan; William Allen, Ninth district of New York; Samuel T. Richards, Sixteenth district of New York; Samuel T. Richards, Sixteenth district of Tennessee; Joseph H. Travia, Seventh district of Tennessee; H. W. Sherman, Fifth District of Indiana; Daniel L. Follett, Nineteenth district of New York; James H. Chamberlain, Fifth district of New York; James H. Chamberlain, Fifth district of Maine; George B. Dickson, First district of Delaware; Thomas Brown, Second district of West Virginia.

Postmasters—R. C. Taylor, Indiana, Pa.; Lawrence S. Spencer, Nanga-uck, Conn.; Samuel C. Crane, Potsdam, N. Y.; Edwin L. Collin, Cooperstown, N. Y.; George S. Walcott, Foxboro, Mass.; John B. Pursell, Bloomsburg, Pa.; Daniel W. Erwin, Oswego, N. Y.; A. Berkford, Camden, N. J.; Edwin R. Bardeen, Hamilton, N. Y.; James B. Halleck, Middletown, N. Y.; Joseph E. Odlin, Laconia, N. H.; William H. Beerper, North Brookville, Mass.; Temple Dodge, Malden, Mass.; George W. Soper, Northfield, Vt.; William E. Heppard, Oskaloosa, Iowa; James C. Cook, Bennington, Vt.; Charles J. Ferris, Palmyra, N. Y.; James C. Haight, Port Byron, N. Y.; Arthur L. Holt, Sawfarm, Pa.; Justin W. Moody, Waterbury, Vt.; Amroes E. Galucia, Decham, Mass.; Sylvanus Gleason, West Killingty, Conn.; George Swayne, Hillsboro, N. H.; C. H. Ormsby, Atlanta, Ill.; Byron R. Preire, Mobile, Ala.; Samuel Kingman, South Reading, Mass.; Howard B. Hunt, Athol Depot, Mass.; Silas M. Norton, Bristol, Conn.; Samuel S. Free, Greenpoint, N. Y.; Wm. Hartsuff, Port Huron, Mich.; Geo. H. Quarterman, Flushing, N. Y.; Mrs. Amelia J. Hanman, Schuykill Haven, Pa.; Solomon S. Matthews, Pontiac, Mich.; Darius S. Gelger, Shamokin, Pa.; Joshua A. Sedgwick, Butter, Pa.; Chas. H. Colburn, Leaminster, Mass.; Wm. Keck, Greenville, Pa.; Miss E. G. Colburn, Franklin, N. H.; O. R. Tyler, Wolocutsville, Conn.; Jyman A. Spalding, Lockport, N. Y.; Ranison Cram, Dennison, Pa.; George Bristol, New Moody, Pa.; L. H. Williams, Sharon, Pa.; Jonather, R. Register of Decds

be Minister to Austria was considered in saion and laid on the table, subject to reco

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS. Second Session.

SENATE.

ight's session of the Senate:-1

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.
While the doors were closed the conference

the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to, INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The conference report on the Internal Revenue bill was agreed to before the executive session was held.

ANALA APPROPRIATION MILL.

The CLERK of the House notified the Senate of the action of the House on the Naval Apprepriation bill.

Mr. SUNNER, (rep.) of Mass., moved that the Senate recede from its amendments. Disagreed to.

On motion the Senate insisted on its amendments and agreed to the conference committee asked for by the House.

On hotion the Section passed on the House.

MORGAN'S RAID IN OHIO AND INDIANA.

The Senate insisted on its amendment to the bill authorizing the syttlement in the Court of Claims of claims arising out of the Morgan raid in Indiana and Ohio, and agreed to a conference committee.

The DEFIGURACY EXPL.

Came from the House and was read.

Pending the reading Mr. EDNENDS, (rep.) of VL., made a report from the conference committee on

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION FILL.

The committee were unable to agree. The point at issue was the section of the bill appropriating money for additional compensation voted by the House to certain of its employes.

Mr. EDMENDS stated that the House committee would accept of nothing but the section referred to, pure and simple. They would agree to no modification. He moved that the Senate do further achere to its amendment. Which was to strike out this section.

The question was taken and the Senate voted to adhere to its amendment. Should the House reciprocate by insisting on its disagreement the bill fails.

MISCHLANEOUS APPROPRIATION HILL.

Mr. SHERNAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the conference committee on the Omnibus Appropriation bill made a report.

by insisting on its disagreement the bill fails.

MR-SHREMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the conference committee on the Omnibus Appropriation bill made a report.

The section in regard to the Commissioner of Public Buildings was agreed to in a modified form. It abolishes the office of Cemmissioner of Public Buildings, and imposes the duties of his office upon the chief of the Engineer Bureau of the Army, under whose superintendence all the appropriations for improvements, &c., shall be expended.

Mr. Sunner asked what had become of the Senate proposition to pay the rebel assessors.

Mr. Shreman said he could gratify his friend from Massachusette by informing him that it had been stricken out.

Mr. Sunner was glad of that. The debate of six hours in the Senate had not been in vain, then.

The consideration of the Deficiency bill was resumed.

Mr. Freshenen, (rep.) of Me., moved to strike out an appropriation for additional land offices.

Mr. Conness, (rep.) of Cal., said that an appropriation of a few thousand dollars for the mineral regions need not excite Mr. Fressenden's jealousy.

Mr. Freshenen see and said sharply that he did not like observations accusing him of jealousy. He had done his duty, and did not think it proper that he should be accused of jealousy regarding an appropriation because he did not like it.

Mr. Conness protested against being lectured by Mr. Freshenen for such remarks as he had made.

Mr. Freshenen fremarks as he had made.

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erks of the first class.
At 8:10 A. M. the bill was passed, and sent to the

Isagreed to.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION RILL.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (dem.) of Ind, made a report from the lonference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill. free appropriation for the purchase of property at the Charlestown Navy Yard is stricken out.

Sunday Evening Session. The Senate assembled at half-past seven o'clock, pur

Mr. Mongar, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the credentials of Mr. Conkling, the Senator elect from New York for six years, from March 4, 1867. Ordered filed.

Mr. Laxx, (rep.) of Ind., presented the credentials of Garrett Davis, Senator elect from Kentucky for six years, from March 4, 1867.

rom March 4, 1907.

THE DUTY ON WOOL.

Mr. SHREMAN introduced a bill providing that the act
f the present session increasing the duty on wool and
cooliens shall not take effect until ten days after its

of the present session increasing the duty on wool and woollens shall not take effect until ten days after its passage.

It required unanimous consent to consider the bill today, and Mr. Edmunds objecting, it went over.

Mr. Doolittle, (ep.) of Wis, from the conference committee on the bill in relation to the Indian Bureau, made a report. The House bill proposed to transfer the bureau to the War Department. The Senate bill provided for an annual inspection of Indian affairs. The conference committee were unable to reconcile the differences between the two houses, and reported that they could not agree. So both propositions fail.

THE TREASURY CLEMES.

Mr. FISSENDEN asked leave to add an amendment to the Deficiency bill, passed this morning, providing an appropriation of \$5,000 for the temporary clerks in the Treasury Department for the year ending June 30, 1898.

Mr. SUMMER regretted that any discretion in the employment of the clerks should be given to the Secretary of the Treasury. He thought him unworthy of it.

The appropriations for the year propriations.

Mr. Mongax, from the conference committee on the bill making appropriations for repairs and preservation of certain fortifications, made a report, which was agreed to.

bill making appropriations for repairs and preservation of certain fortifications, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a joint resolution to enable the Secretary of War to carry out an agreement in relation to water power for the Rock Island arsenal, which was passed.

Mr. Grimes, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a number of bills, resolutions and petitions on various subjects. It was so ordered.

Executive session.

At a quarier to nine F. M., on motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate went into executive session. The doors were reopened at twenty-five minutes past ten.

Lands for Rairoans in Cauffornia.

Mr. Conness called up a bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of a railroad from the city of Stockton to the town of Copperoplis, in the State of California, which was passed.

Patent oppics matters.

Mr. William, (rep.) of W. V., from the Committee on Patents, reported a number of bills, resolutions and memorials, and asked to be discharged from their further consideration. So ordered.

Another executive session.

PREVENTION OF PREVENSION OF THE MAILS.

At forty minutes past eleven P. M. the doors were reopened and the bill to prevent the perversion of the mails to fraudulent purposes was passed.

THE COMPENSATION OF TRUESMER FERMATORS.

The joint resolution tendering that the compensation of the Thirty-ninth Congress was taken up.

Mr. Howa, (rep.) of Wis, moved to amend by providing that the compensation shall date from the ime of the admittance of the Sensiors, which was disagreed to.

The Trumbus prevail of great want and destitution in the Southern States on account of the failure of the crops, therefore be if

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The last section of the bill, appropriating \$900,000, and to give bond for \$933,500 more, to carry out the and to give bond for suca, soo more, to carry our size treaty stipulations with the Choctaw Indians, gave rise to a long discussion, in which Mr. Morrill characterized it as a greater grab than he had been prepared to see attempted, even on the last night of the session, while Measrs. Stevens, Kasson, Gardeld and Farnsworth sup-ported the appropriation and repelled the allegation of fraud made by the opponents of the measure. Finally the committee rose, in order that Mr. Stevens might

Measrs. Stevens, Kasson, Garfield and Farnsworth supported the appropriation and repelled the allegation of traud made by the opponents of the measure. Finally the committee rose, in order that Mr. Stevens might move to close debate in the House, and debate was closed.

Mr. Herderson, (rep.) of Oregon, while the Speaker was in the chair, moved, at ten minutes past one o'clock, that the House take a recess.

The Spraker informed the House, as he said it was his duty to do, that unless the Appropriation bills were reported back in this night's session from the Committee of the Whole, passed by the House and sent to the Senate and passed, then sent to committees of conference and the reports of the committees agreed to, they would probably be lost unless the President should sign them without reading them. The Clerk had all the engrossing force at work, but it would take twenty hours to engross the Tariff bill, and it would probably have to be signed to-morrow evening in open House and sent to the President.

Mr. Hogan, (dem.) of Mo., proposed that the House romain in session until nine o'clock in the morning and then take a recess till nine in the evening, and continue in session to-morrow night.

Mr. Struzas, (rep.) of Pa., objected, saying that the House could not now fix any time for adjourning.

The House again, at a quarter to one, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Allison in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Deficiency bill at section 8, making appropriations for the Choctaw Indiana.

The section was, on motion of Mr. Moraria, (rep.) of Vt., struck out. Then the committee at half-past one rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Hullendro, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Public Expenditures, made a report on the investigation into the affairs of the New York Custom House, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Woodbridge, made a report on the investigation into the affairs of the New York Custom House, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

ing the committee in coming to the conclusion that the President had been remiss in his duties in the arrest of Surratt.

Mr. Boutwell stated that the committee had made no charge whatever against the President, either personally or efficially. If there was any responsibility in the mater the committee was not able to fix it upon any one. The Secretary of War might have been remiss; the Secretary of State might have been remiss, or the President might have been remiss; but the committee did not charge any wilful neglect on any one, except that there had been some neglect of duty on the part of some one, or on all of them.

Mr. RAYMOND, (rep.) of N. Y., desired to know whether the allesed neglect of duty on the part of the Executive Department to pursue Surratt vigorously, catentationsly and publicly from the time that his whereabout was known was not imputable to a desire to pursue him more vigorously, more carefully and more steadily.

Mr. Boutwell replied that that was apparent from the testimony; but the committee found that not only did the Executive Department of the government not pursue. Surratt publicly and ostentationsly, but did not pursue him as he should have been pursued.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE suggested that as Surratt would soon be on his trial it might be improper to publish the testimony taken by the Judiciary Committee; he, therefore, moved that the report be printed without the testimony.

Mr. ELORDER, (dem.) of Wis., insisted that if the report were published, the evidence should certainly be published.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE the moved that the report and evidence be printed. It was so ordered.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of lows, from the Judiciary Committee, then made a report on the proposed impeachment of the President, and then moved that the report be laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Annay, (rep.) of lows, from the Judiciary Committee, then made a report on the proposed impeachment of the President, and then moved that the report be laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Annay, (

mark.
Mr. Wilson insisted on the vote being taken.
Mr. ANCONA, (dem.) of Pa., on the part of Mr. Rogers, handed in a minority report, which was read to the House.
The majority and minority reports were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., at three o'clock A. M., ported that the conference committee on the Legislave, Jackel and Executive Appropriation bill had been able to agree. The point of difference was that the mate refused to agree to an appropriation for the incase refused to agree to an appropriation for the incase draws of the conference on the conference committee was discharged.

Mr. Balcowis, (rep.) of Mass., moved that the House code from its disagreement to the amendment of the cate striking out the appropriation for the increased impensation of the House employes.

The motion was rejected and the House refused to code.

The motion was rejected and the House refused to recede.

On motion of Mr. Le Blond, the House still further insisted on its disagreement, and asked for another committee of conference.

Mr. Latham, (rep.) of W. V., was permitted to record his vote in favor of the passage of both bills passed to-day over the President's veto, and Mr. Whaley on the last of the two.

THE BILL TO DEFINE AND PURISH CERTAIN OFFINNES.

Mr. Lawrence, (rep.) of Ohio, from the conference committee on the bill to define and punish certain offences, made a report, which was agreed to.

THE PAY OF THE MEMERY PROW NEBRASAL.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a resolution for the payment to Mr. Marquette, who was sworn in to-day as a member from Nebraska, his pay from the first day of this session, which was adopted.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., chairman of the Select Committee on Southern Railroads, made a report. The report and evidence were ordered to be printed, and to be iaid before the next Congress for its action.

MOTION TO TAKE A BECKES.

Mr. PRICE, (rep.) of Iowa, at four o'clock, moved that the House take a recess till eight o'clock this (Sunday) evening.

Mr. Price, (rep.) of Iowa, at four o'clock, moved that the House take a recess till eight o'clock this (Sunday) evening.

The Spraker again notified members of the condition of business. The Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were still in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. He knew how unpleasant it was for the House to have to do business in the hours of the Sabbath, but the soldiers of the republic had to perform their duties on the Sabbath.

Mr. Eldridge suggested that the soldiers had acted in time of war, but now we were in a condition of peace.

Mr. Thayer, (rep.) of Pa., hoped the members would hold on and do their duty.

Mr. Price withdrew his motion.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION RILL.

The House then went into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Conkling in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill.

The first amendment being on the appropriation of \$135,000 for the purchase of a wharf at the Charlestown Navy Yard, gave rise to discussion.

Mr. Kasson, (rep.) of Iowa, advocated the amendment, and Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., opposed it on betalf of the people of Charlestown.

Mr. Rick, (rep.) of Jass., sustained the amendment. Non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment for the appointment of civil engineers, master mechanics, &c., at the several navy yards was debated at some length, Mr. Banks urging a non-concurrence in the Senate amendment. The amendment men by a person for collecting historical annals of the Navy to negotiate with the city of Brooklyn for an exchange of lands on Wallabout bay was concurred in, with an amendment requiring the tile to property acquired to be approved by the Attorney General, and to involve no expenditure from the Treasury.

The Senate amendment prohibiting laboring men from being required to pay money for political purposes, or from being removed or discharged for political opinions, was non-concurred in.

The committee then rose and reported the bill. The report of

of conference asked on the disagreeing votes of the two houses.

THE MOULIN WATER POWER COMPANY.

Mr. Schence, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced joint resolutions empowering the Secretary of War to carry into effect the recommendation of the commission appointed relative to the Moulin Water Company, and water power of Rock Island, Illinois. After an explanation of the facts by Mr. Schenck the joint resolution was passed.

DISTRICT MATERIS.

Mr. MAYNARD, on leave, introduced a joint resolution to suspend the erection of a jail in the District of Columbia until perfected plans are completed and approved by a board of competent engineers, which was passed.

Mr. KOONTZ, (rep.) of Pa., reported an act incorporating the joint stock company of the Young Meb's Christian Association of Washington, which was passed.

DISPOSAL OF RUBINES ON THE SPARKE'S TABLE.

The House, at a quarter past five A. M., proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:—

follows:—
The Senate amendments to the House joint resolution to allow the Court of Claims jurisdiction of claims for quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies taken for the army, which were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference asked for.

The Senate amendments to the Fortification bill, viz:—Appropriating \$25,000 for barracks at Willett's Point, N. Y., and for the appointment of a joint board to test the resisting powers of turret ships and forts, and the amendments were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference asked for

of the country.

SPRAKER stated the condition of the public busithe Naval Appropriation bill, the Deficiency bill

Legislative Appropriation bill, being disposed

and the Legislative Appropriation bill, being disposed between the two houses, the enrolling of these bills would occupy considerable time, and it would be necessary to have a session to-morrow evening in order to have onrolled bills presented and signed.

This subject occupied considerable time in discussion, suggestions and propositions. Finally it was ordered that when they take a recess it be to eight o'clock P. M. THE NATIONAL CAPITAL INSURANCE COMPARY.

Mr. MERICHA, (rep.) of Pa., from the conference committee on the bill to incorporate the National Capital Insurance Company, made a report, which was agreed to. THE BUSINESS OR THE STRAKES'S TABLE.

The House resumed the business on the Speaker's table, as follows:—

The Scante amendments to the House bill to authorize the Socretary of the Treasury to pay a certain draft to W. W. Potter, late Acting Milliary Agent of the State to New York, which was concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the House bill referring to the case of Gibbons and Mr. Kelly to the Court of Claima. Concurred in.

The Senate bill for the relief of heirs of John E. Bou-

the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a certain draft to M. W. Potter, inte Acting Millitary Agent of the State of New York, which was concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the House bill referring to the case of Gibbons and Mr. Kelly to the Court of Claima. Concurred in.

The Senate bill for the relief of heirs of John E. Bouligny. Passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of heirs of John E. Bouligny. Passed.

The Senate bill to protect the rights of married women and for other purposes, in the District of Columbia, was referred to the District Committee.

The Senate bill to protect the rights of married women and for other purposes, in the District of Columbia, was referred to the District of Columbia, and the colored people of the District of Columbia, suppropriating \$20,000, to be expended on the table, suppropriating \$20,000, to be expended on the table, the protect of the Columbia of the Protection of the Lagical to a prevent on the Lagical to Agreement to the Senate and the columbia of the conference of the Compound Interest Note bill. The bill is therefore passed.

Mr. NEWELL, (rep.) of N. J., withdrew his motion the Compound Interest Note bill. The bill is therefore passed.

The House resumed at a quarter before three o'clock the business on the Speaker's table as follows:—

The Senate bill for the relief of Wm. H. Harmon, of Louisians.

Mr. VAN AREXAM, (rep.) of N. Y., from the conference committee on the Sindry Civil Expenses bill, made accounts of distriction of the Control of th

The Senate bill for payment for use of the stamp cancelling patent of Marcus R. Norton.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

While the bill was under discussion, at half-past eight o'clock a message was received from the Senate announcing that that body had agreed to the Conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. Kasson thereupon rose and made the House Gonference report of the Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, which was agreed to. It strikes out the appropriation for the purchase of a whart at the Charlestowa Navy Yard and modifies the paragraph about government employes not being removed for partisan reasons, and about the appointment of master mechanics.

BECERS.

ommittee, made an argument in sup-cribing the history and utility of the suswon, (rep.) of N. Y., followed or ile Messrs. Hoofer. Iron

THE FORTIFICATION MILL.

A message from the Senate announced at sine e'clothat that body had agreed to the conference report the Fortification bill.

Theroupon Mr. Washburne, (rop.) of Ind., from tonference committee of the House on that bill, me a report, which was agreed to. It leaves the Fortificion bill as it was orignally passed by the House, we the additional section in regard to experiments in the ing ordinance and fortifications. In reply to the inque of Mr. Maynard, Mr. Washburne stated that the apprintion for quarters at Willett's Foint had been restore and that the bill also constanted the limitation restring expenditures to half the appropriations.

and that the oil and contained the appropriations.

THE REMOVAL OF THE PROTEGATE GROUD FROM THE REMOVAL OF THE PROTEGATE GROUD THE TRANSMITTING THE TRANSMITTING THE TRANSMITTING THE PROTEGATE OF STATES AND THE TRANSMITTING THE PROTEGATE OF THE TRANSMITTING THE

nunication from the Secretary of the Treasury to cotton claims.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION MILL.

The Legislative Appropriation bill enrolled sented to the Speaker and signed by him.

THE NORTON COMPRISATION HILL LAID OF THE The House having resumed consideration of

The House naving resemble to bill.

Mr. Aller, chairman of the Post Office Committee, spoke against the bill, which he characterized as a monstrous proposition.

Mr. Frice, (dem.) of Ohio, another member of the committee, argued that \$100,000 was entirely too large a compensation for the involution, and moved to amond the bill by making it \$35,000.

Finally, after considerable discussion, the bill and amendment were, on motion of Mr. Hill, laid on the table.

Finally, after considerable discussion, the bill and amendment were, on motion of Mr. Hill, laid on the table.

Mr. Laplus, from the Committee on Printing, reported several resolutions for the printing of extra copies of the report of the Committee on Printing, reported several resolutions for the printing of extra copies of the report and testimony of the salect committee on New York custom house frauds, two thousand copies of the Bankrupt bill, if it be signed by the President, the report and testimony of the salect committee on Southern railroads, &c., which were adopted. Also the resolution referred to the committee, for furnishing copies of Lanman's Congressional Dictionary, with a recommendation that the resolution was not laid on the table.

The vote was taken by tellers, and resulted, yeas 68, nays 69; so the resolution was not laid on the table.

Mr. CLARKE, (rep.) of Ohio, a member of the Committee on Frinting, advocated the resolution, and told the members how valuable they would find the book to be.

Mr. LAVILS, (rep.) of N. Y., showed that not only would the House have to print this book itself, but would have to give to the compiler one dollar for every copy, thereby making Mr. Lanman a pensioner for life on the government. In the course of the discussion a letter from Mr. Lanman was sent to the Clerk's desk and read, in which the writer charged that the secret of Mg. Schenck's opposition to him was that he had declined publishing a biography of the most flattering kind, which that gentleman had furnished him for publication. In contradiction of Mr. Lanman's statement, ser. Laffin went on to say that Mr. Lanman had acknowledged to the committee that there was no foundation for it, and that the biography in question had not been prepared by Mr. Schenck himself, and that Mr. Schenck which led to the writing of Lanman's letter just read, and showed how he had been most scurrillously abused by Lanman in newspaper paragraphs and otherwise, all because he had spoken in the House two years ago against a

seen it, but understanding that some such thing had been furnished him by a too partial friend, he had written to Lanman not to print it until he (Mr. Schenck) had seen it.

After more than an hour spent in this discussion, Mr. Hale moved to lay the resolution on the table, and that motion was promptly carried without division.

Mr. Window, (rep.) of Minn., suggested that if the House were to be occupied in patent matters and book jobs it might as well take a recess at once.

The Synakes stated that the conference committee were in session on the lists appropriation bill, and that they would be ready to report probably in half an hour; and that after the House should have acted on such report, the House could then properly take a recess until nine or ten o'clock on Monday morning.

JURSDICTION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. Schence, from the conference committee on the joint resolution extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims for quartermasters' stores, &c., furnished to the army made a report, which was agreed to.

PARSAGE OF SEVERAL JOHN RESOLUTIONS.

In fulfilment of the order to proceed with the business on the Speaker's table, business was taken up and disposed of as follows:—

The Senate joint resolution for a patent to Joseph R. R. Morris, of Houston, Texas, for an improvement in furnaces, was passed.

The Senate joint resolution for the retunding to certain national banking associations of taxes illegally levied and collected, was passed.

The Senate joint resolution for an extension of a patent for safe and bank locks, to John H. Butterworth, was passed.

The Senate joint resolution relative to the Post Office and Sub-Treasury in the city of Buston, appointing a commission to select a site, was passen.

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